## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. 

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadwis, near Broadwis, Solon SHINGLE-LIVE INDIAN. LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 720 Broadway. The BLACK DONDO-BUTWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST. WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholi Hotel.—Rip Van Winkle-Acting Map.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD School, or Minstreist, Ballads, Musical Sums, &c., Fifth Avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth strest.—Bal Masque Des

BAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 5% Broadway, opposite

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 291 Howery -Sing-ng Dancing, Buillesquis, &c. -Lipe in Mexico; or, Thi

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Dan Bryant's New Stung Sperin - Nairo Comicali-ries, Burnesques, &c.—The Live India.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -Emiopian Min

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

New York, Thursday, February 15, 1866.

### THE NEWS.

### CONGRESS

In the Senate yesterday a petition of the Representa tives elect from Tennessee, asking that their State be Union which she held before the rebellion, was intro ced and referred to the Reconstruction Comm Petitions were also presented for the abolition of civil to vote and for increasing the salaries of assistant asses of internal revenue. A bill appropriating twenty five thousand dollars for a survey of the Upper Missis to the Committee on Commerce. The consideration of the Reconstruction Committee's proposed constitutional amendment fixing the basis of Congressional representathe session without a vote being reached. Mr. Hender same rather indefinite and seemingly contradictory style.

Messrs. Yates and Clark also spoke, the former viewing the amendment as unnecessary and superfluous, and the latter advocating the immediate conc

In the House of Representatives the resolution author rizing the Secretaries of War and the Navy to place at the disposal of our Quarantine authorities buiks su for cholera hospital purposes was adopted, as was also, after considerable discussion, the resolution appointing the Mayor, Postmaster, United States District Attorney, President of the Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Jackson S. Schultz a commission to select a site for a new Post Office and national court building in this city. Memorials were presented of New York photographers for a release commerce for an appropriation of two million dollars to tional bureau of education was introduced, received its first two readings, and was referred to a special committee. Instructions were given to the Ways and Means nities to report on the expediency of graduating the tax on cigars and other manufactured tobacco according to the relative value of the ar-ticle, and to the Banking Committee to consider the propriety of excluding interest bearing legal tender notes from the lawful money required to be held by nagiving the Postmaster General power to appoint other persons than postmasters to sell letter stamps in locali-ties where the public service may require such appointments, at a compensation not exceeding five per cent on sales, was reported from the Post Office Committee and debated for a considerable while, but not disposed of.
The contested election case of Messrs. Trowbridge and Baldwin, of Michigan, was terminated by the adoption of re-olutions giving the former the seat and the latter ffteen hundred dollars to cover his contest expenses. The remainder of the session was taken up in further discus-

A message was yesterday received in both houses of Congress from the President, transmitting correspondence between Secretary Seward and the creach Minister in Washington and other papers suggesting an international conference at Constantinople to consider the subject of cholers and measures for preventing its spread.

# THE LEGISLATURE

Sendto yesterday the bill regulating taxes ands taken for Croton water purposes was possed. The bills to amend the act relative to frauds in assessments for local improvements in this city and to incorporate the New York Association of Exempt Firemen were canals shall be kept in repair by contract, and let out to number of other matters received attention; but the are devoid of general interest. A message was received from the Governor containing charges of official miscon duct against George W. Smith, County Judge of Oneids county, and requesting an early investigation thereof,

The members of the Assembly, notwithstanding their extended, arduous and exciting session of the day and politan Health bill errly yesterday forenoon, and, having rejected the measure in the Senate form, took it up a amended by themselves, giving the Governor the ap pointment of the Commissioners, and passed in being no republican vote against it. But little other business was transacted, the majority appearing to think for two years the terms of the commissioners to construct a public market in this city, and authorizing the Compborrow seventy-live thousand dollars for the purpose, appropriating seventy thousand dollars for ed soldiers, and authorizing a railroad in 125th and other streets.

The case of the government against Senor MacKenna, charged with a breach of the neutrality laws & the United States, in endeavoring to fit out in this city an armed expedition to assist Chile in her war with Spain, was up yeste day before Judge Shipman, in the United Stat court. Mr. MacKenns, through counsel, pleaded not guilty to the indictment. Dr. Estaben Rogers, Chilean Consul, who is proceeded against under a similar indictment, also through counsel pleaded not guilty. The trials are set down to come off early in March.

The exequator hitherto granted to Dr. E-taban Royero Consul at this port has been revoked by the

An interesting case, involving the right of possession to an autograph letter of Washington, written to the Common Council of New York in 1785, was tried before Judge Foster, in the Supreme Court yesterday. The letter proved out of the possession of the city by some unknown means into that of a gentleman named John Allen, since deceased, who held it for over thirty years. His daughter, Mrs. Stewart, sent the letter last year, to be anot oned off, in connection with other articles, to the firm of Bangs, Merwin & Co. The letter was purchased by a Mr. Lent, but returned next day. An action was then commenced against Mr. Lent and the auctioneers by the city, to recover the letter, which, being tried yester

ay, the jury gave a verdict in favor of plaintiffs.
In the case of J. N. Balch against Asa S. Meercer, of the Pacific female emigration scheme, and others, a deeision was yesterday rendered denying the motion to restrain the Calliornia, Or gon and Mexican Steamship Company from partial with property in their possession alleged to belong to the defendants, on the ground that the Court has no jurisdiction, and because the steamer Constitution, which left this city a short time ago with a load of female emigrants, is prosecuting her voyage and beyond the control of the company.

The further hearing of the charges against Zeno Burn-

ham of being concerned in mock auction frauds we rumed yesterday in the Court of Over and Terminer The laking of testimony on both sides was closed, an ble a verdict in the case will be rendered

Daniel compariest currency, were yesterday discharged

cy Commissioner Stifwell, who did not consider the evi

terday, before Judge Benedict, Nelson J. Stewart, found guilty of counterfeiting fractional currency, was sen period to be countertesting fractional currency, was sen-tenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars and be im-prisoned in the Penitentiary at Albany for ten years. Gaetano Luchere, also convicted of counterfeiting, was sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for the term of

four years,

An action was yesterday commenced by Mrs. Matilda

An action was yesterday commenced by Mrs. Matilda A. Moody against George A. Osgood, in the Supreme Court, to recover damages, laid at ten thousand dollars, for being run over on the 6th of January, 1865, near et, in Eighth avenue, by a sleigh driven by the

The American Cousin case came up yesterday in the General Term of the Superior Court, on an appeal from Judge Barbour's decision dismissing the complaint and refusing an injunction to restrain the performance of the play. Counsel argued the matter at length, and the Court ordered a postponement to give opportunity for an amendment of the case.

An action was brought yesterday in the Marine Court against the Hudson River Railroad Company by Wm. McDonald, to recover five hundred dollars damages for a span of horses killed and wagon and harness destroyed by a detached locomotive belonging to that company, near 175th street, in October last. The decision will be

rendered to-day. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Anthony In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Antiony Ransom was convicted of robbery and sent to the State Prison for ten years. Abraham McDonald, jointly in-dicted with Ransom, was acquitted. Raretta Rosetta pleaded guilty to stealing seventy dollars worth of cloth-ing from William Rosenthal, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Dennis Riley pleaded guilty to stealing one hundred dollars worth of property from Julius Becker, and was remanded for sentence. Patrick Barker, charged with assaulting officer Kennedy, was

in consideration of the near approach of the season favorable for the yachtsman's indulgence in his favorite favorable for the yachtsman's indulgence in his favorite pastume, we present in another column this morning a general review of the yachting field, and a statement of the prospects for the summer's sport. All appearances indicate that the next season will be a brilliant one.

Ash Wednesday was duly celebrated yesterday in al the Catholic and Episcopal churches in this city.

The anniversary of St. Valentine was extensively ob-

served in the city yesterday, and the number of missives of love, as well as of spite, hate, fun, &c., which found their way from the public shops to private hands, through the mail and other modes of conveyance, was immense. The coroner's investigation regarding the death of Wil-liam Carll, who was shot in his drinking place, in a basement on the corner of Cortlandt and Washington streets, on the 7th inst., by one of a party of four disorderly customers, was commenced yesterday, and considerable tes-timony was taken. Only one of the four, a man named William Stripp, has yet been arrested, and he was among the witnesses who testified. Stripp alleges that a man named Frank McCormick fired the fatal shot. The inves-

tigation will be continued on Tuesday next. John Lynn, a street car conductor, during a difficulty about fare yesterday with some of his passengers, or the corner of Fourth avenue and Fourteenth street, drew a knife and inflicted severe stabs on several of them. He

was arrested and committed.

The Ninetieth New York Volunteers, lately returned from Georgia, were the recipients of a public welcome, both military and civic, in Brooklyn yesterday. It was a fine affair and did credit to the War Fund Committee,

who had the full charge of the arrangementa.

The Brooklyn Common Council committee to investigate the charges made against Mr. E. C. Van Epps, Superintendent of the Truant Home, having taken the statements of a number of female lamates, have deemed the evidence against the accused sufficient to warrant them in suspending him from duty and appointing his temporary successor. Mr. Van Epps will be heard in his defence next Saturday. who had the full charge of the arrangements. The Brooklyn Common Council committee

The sales of real estate were resumed yesterday, from the day previous, at the Exchange salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, and a large number of lots were put up and

The stock market was steady on the whole yesterday, but closed strong. Gold weakened, and closed at 13814.

Governments were steady and dull.

The markets were very dull yesterday, and prices ruled in favor of the buyer. There was very little done in layor of the buyer. There was very little done in foreign merchandise, and domestic produce was generally quiet and heavy. Petroleum was dull, but unchanged. Cotton was nominally unchanged. Sugar was steady. Coffee was firm. On 'Change flour was irregular, ruling lower for common qualities. Wheat was lower. Corn was heavy. Oats were more active. Pork was dull and drooping. Lard-was steady. Whistory was resided. was steady. Whiskey was nominal

# MISCELLANDONS

A decision was yesterday given in the United States Court of Claims, in Washington, in the case of Thomas W. Pierce against the government, to the effect that the United States is not responsible for the fraudulent ac-ceptances, amounting to one million seven hundred thou-sand dollars, issued by John B. Floyd, while he was

The President has signed the bill passed by Congres took foreign registers from having their American registers restored to them, and it is therefore now a law. The bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's

nor is it expected to do so in its present shape.

The Connecticut Republican State Conventi bled at Hartford yesterday, and nomenated Genera tenant Governor, and selected candidates for the other State offices. The platform resolutions adopted, while avolding vexatious topics, endorse both President John son and Congress and eulogize the army and navy General Hawley, the nomince for Governor, attended the

convention during the afternoon session, and made a

brief speech, accepting the nomination.

The Canadian people and press are greatly excited, and some of them are furious, over the failure of their commission recently in Washington to induce our government to renew the Reciprocity treaty. A Toronte paper declares that the members of the commission shamefully humbled themselves, and that they dare not submit to Parliament the requirements made of them as a consideration for its renewal. The government papers pretend to be pleased with the failure of the negotiations, alleging that it the failure of the negotiations, alleging that it will lead to the consumation of their pet scheme of a confederation of all the provinces. Messrs. Gait and Howland, of the commission, returned to Montreal on the 11th inst., and the latter left next day for Toronto, to get all his floar into the American market before the 17th proximo, the time when the treaty expires, he being owner of the Lambton Mills. Lord Monck, the Governor General, returned to Montreal from the United States or Tuesday, and a Cabinet council is to be held to-day.

Details of Mexican news, through imperial channels, from the interior and the capital to the 27th of January, are furnished in our despatches from Havaus. Three additional small victories of the imperial troops, the surrender to them of the town of Papaulta and the pacification of the Sierra del Norte are recorded but it is evident that Maximilian's enemies still give his soldiers plenty to do, and that order is far from being nis southers pienty to do, and that order is har brois being established in the dominions over which he claims to exercise control. A detachment of his troops had been defeated near Tehuantepec by Porfirio Daz. Guerillas and parties of armed republicans still swarm along the principal highways, and are continually swooping down on imperialists and travellers. A band of ther recently captured a mail coach between Saltile and San Luis, andgot possession of imperial despatches on route from the capital to Monte-rey. The inhabitants of Chihuahua have been disarmed by the imperialists. A firm has received from Maximilian's government the exclusive privilege of constructing and running for seventy-five years a railroad from Matamoros to the Pacific. It was reported that Langlais, the fluancier sent out to Maximilian by Napoleon, had necroded in devising a scheme to make the imper

revenues meet the expenditure.

The message of Provisional Governor Hamilton, submitted to the Texas Reconstruction Coverntion on Tuesday of this week, in addition to urging repudiation of the robel debt, calls attention to the requirements of the national government regarding the doctrine of State sovereignty, the destruction of slavery, and the claims of the freedmen for protection of their civil rights and to testify in the courts. A resolution dectaring the secssion ordinance and all action of the Secession Convention null was introduced and referred. revenues meet the expenditures.

entoin null was introduced and referred.

The delegation of the Baltimore Conference of the ethodist Episcopal Church, after their visit to Presiden reparting the misure of churches of their conference by the military, under assumed instructions from him, an

that he replied that he had issued no such orders, and

had directed investigations to be made.

The Senate of the Kentucky Legislature has conin the resolutions of the lower house condemning man's Bureau, rejecting the anti-slavery co tional amendment, and requesting the removal of the national troops from the State and the restoration of the

habeas corpus writ. in the heavy robbery of the Adams Express Company, on the New Haven Railroad, on the night of the 6th ult., were found guilty, and were yesterday sentenced to the Connecticut Penitentiary.

The Reconstruction Committee and Their

The special order of the day in the federal House of Representatives on Monday next will probably be the resolution from the Recon struction Committee embracing the following proposition for an amendment of the constitu tion, to wit:-

That Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each State all the privileges and ismunities of citizens in the several States, and to all persons in the several States equal protection in the rights of life, liberty and property.

This is a fair proposition, but it seems to us

wholly unnecessary and superfluous. The con-stitution as it is expressly declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States;" and as this is included in that division of the constitution which treats of the powers of Congress, the enforcement of these equal "privileges and immunities" clearly belongs to Congress. Next, with regard to the protection of all persons in the several States in the rights of life, liberty and property. What is this for? Enactments by Congress for the enforcement of these personal rights have heretofore never been thought of. The State legislatures and the State and United States courts have answered the purpose. But while, before the late rebellion, according to Chief Justice Taney, the negro had no rights which white men were bound to respect, he has since the war, with the abolition of slavery, been advanced by the constitution to the level of the "free persons," or citizens of the United States. Mr. Bancroft, in his late Lincoln discourse before Congress, said that the Dred Scott decision had no foundation in civil law, canon law, feudal law, common law or constitutional law; but still, under the constitution as it was, State legislation and Congressional legislation had established a system of civil and political discriminations against the blacks, such as to palliate to a great extent the bold and startling construction given from the Supreme Court by

Judge Taney of the constitution itself. The war, however, and the amendment abolishing slavery have swept every vestige of authority from the constitution for these discriminations against the blacks of this country in reference to their general civil and political rights. If the free negro of the United States had no rights which white men were bound to respect, it was because his whole race fell under the ban involved in the constitutional recognition and protection of African slavery. With that institution swept away the negro born and raised in the United States becomes a citizen of the United States, and one of the people, in whose name the constitution stands. Thus, in the amendment abolishing slavery, the power embraced "to enforce this article by appropriate legislation" gives to Congress the power to enforce the general civil and political rights of the blacks as citizens. The dis tinctions resulting from slavery are wiped out, and there is no such color as white or black in the constitution from the beginning to the end. It is a most remarkable fact, too, that the first appearance of the word "slavery" in the constitution is in the amendment abolishing slavery. It shows that "the fathers" were ashamed of it, and that even while recognizing it by roundabout phrases they framed their work to meet the ultimate attainment of universal liberty.

Why then all these superfluous constitutional amendments? They are the tricks of the party in power, as excuses for the continued exclusion of the excluded Southern States. They are intended as food for buncombe-as political capital for electioneering divert the public attention from the practical ssues of Southern restoration to the agitation of plausible abstractions. In the exercise of the powers which they now possess, the two houses of Congress may establish ample protection and securities concerning the civil and political rights of the Southern blacks, and in a very short time secure a full representation from all the States on a satisfactory footing of loyalty. But the dominant party are playing their game for power-a bold and dangerous game indeed, but one in which they will probably not be checked short of some emphatic warning from our approaching Northern elections.

THE ARREST OF ONE OF THE CONCORD BANK ROBBERS .- The circumstances attending the arrest of one of the robbers of the bank in Concord, Massachusetts-an interesting account of which was given in yesterday's HERALD-display an adroitness, perseverance and finesse on the part of our detective and regular police force worthy of all praise. The robbers themselves were men of the most scientific character, and when one reads the history of their patience in effecting the robbery and their cunning devices to clude detection and to hide their plunder, it seems like a romance. One thing not exactly connected with the robbery was made manifest during the progress of laying the toils to entrap the culprits. The police suspected a party of being concerned in the affair, pounced upon him, and believing that he was arrested for what he really was-a passer of counterfeit money-the fellow confessed to that fact and disgorged several thousand dollars in counterfeit fractional currency. This shows that the police can scarcely touch a suspected person without finding him alive with spurious government ourrency. We rather expect that the cashier of the Concord bank is a far happier mortal to-day than he was a few weeks ago.

THE RISE IN RENTS.—The enormous in crease in the rents of stores and dwellings in this metropolis demanded by the landlords for the coming year is calculated to injure this city eventually. It is true that many people prefer to pay high rents here than low rents elsewhere, because they can make more money in New York in any businessor profession; but still this dispos may be pushed too far. New York is like a bucket of water, full and running over, and Jersey City, Brooklyn and all the villages tween this city and Poughkeepsie or New Haven are flourishing from the spillings of the bucket. But if people continue to be driven

out of the metropolis by the extortions of landlords the whole city will become merely a place in which to do business, and will bear the same relation to the adjacent towns, that the lower wards now do to the wards above Canal street. The whole of this island is suitable for building sites, and there is plenty of space to accommodate all our inhabitants, if dwelling honses be speedily erected; and, after all, that is the only permanent remedy for the evil of high rents. But, in the meantime, we recommend to the landfords a prudent discretion and advise them to remember that it is better to have a good, honest, paying tenant at a rea sonable rent, than a philosopher who promises to pay any rent, however extravagant, and really pays none at all.

### The Health Bill at Albany-Epidemie in Polities.

The rural gentlemen in the Assembly at Albany made a grand flourish of trumpets on Tuesday over what is termed a health bill for this metropolis. The entire day was spent in a wordy contest and the night exhausted in the controversy between the two factions in the republican party. Were it not for the fact that it was announced at the outset that "the Health bill was then taken up" we might have looked in vain for any reference to that subject. Had the measure been called "a bill to regulate the politics of this city and State, to define the status of the political cliques, and to determine who should be the next candidates for Governor and United States Senator," the discussion and speeches on the occasion would have been in order and to the point; but, as it is, it is impossible to see what all this talk and bluster have to do with the health of the citizens of this city. There was, it is true, some allusion to the cholera; but it is quite evident that the danger of an epidemie is at Albany and not in New York. In fact, we should judge that it has already broken out there and is sweeping everything before it. It seems to develop delirious symptoms and calls for immediate remedies, or the erection of a political lunatic asylum may become necessary. Since the recent convention of allopathic doctors at the State capital failed to prevent the breaking out of this epidemic, we would suggest that the homeopathic physicians forthwith try their skill and see, if they cannot cure what the other school could not prevent. The developments of the debate furnish some

very curious facts in regard to this political epidemic. One member talks about his conversion as if he were at a religious revival: another gives his views of the reliability of the New York Tribune, indicating that it is A cross between a fanatic, reform and copperhead. A little later in the day the discourse takes a new form, and one of its victims suddenly becomes very rich and declares that New York city is owned by gentlemen in the roral districts. He therefore was in favor of the country members taking the responsibility of doing what they pleased with their own property. They "could annihilate the cholera and all other pests that have visited the country." If this be true we would suggest that they try their hands on the Legislatures, by of experiment; for that, next to Congress, is the greatest nuisance that we are just now afflicted with. But to accomplish this work of annihilating pests, we are told they "must confide in Governor Fenton. The Union party," he adds, "ought to have confidence in him." From this statement it appears that they have not, and this, no doubt, is where the shoe pinches. Following this outburst comes a voice from the pit, describing the remarkable "scenes presented to Æneas during his descent into hell," accom panied with a jumble about "hanging men of color, insidious blows at Governor Fenton, defeat of Wadsworth and the election of Seynour." As the debate proceeds visions of a Weed faction, Raymond faction and a Greeley faction float before the august assembly, which call forth a dissertation on rings in the republican party. Mr. Littlejohn finally comes to the rescue and manifests a great anxiety to get ready for a pestilence. He wants a sanitary regulation to go into "operation, to-morrow." that the Tribune is opposing the Senate bill because Weed is in This episode calls out a history of our Chamber of Commerce, the Loyal League, republican committee, the Police Commissioners, Board of Supervisors, with allusions to our city Postmaster and Surveyor of the port, closing with an appeal in behalf of Governor Fenton, who is termed the commander-in-chief of the republican party. All this we are asked to receive as appertaining to the health of this

What all this r'gmarole and bluster have to do with the regulation of the sanitary affairs of this city is more than we can see. Had the debate taken place in a party caucus, when the whole question at issue was whether this or that clique should rule the party, the discussion could not possibly have been any different. That is plainly the purport and meaning of the whole affair. It is not the health of our citizens, the cleanliness of our streets, nor the danger of a visit by the cholera which exercised their minds, but political power and political patronage. To this point the whole thing has been degraded at last. It is about time that this nonsense and political claptrap ceased. No good can come from it, nor will any measure which is brought forward and advocated under such auspices effect anything in preventing the threatened pestilence. Every effort of the Albany solons in tinkering our anitary matters has only made them worse nstead of better. Last winter they provided that the city should be cleaned by contract. The result is that our streets are in ten times worse condition than before. We did have ome show for our money under the former system, but there is none now. At this rate he passage of another sanitary measure at Aloany will compel us to resort to mud scows to get across the streets.

This political contest has finally resulted in the Assembly passing the bill in accordance with the dictation of the caucus. The Senate bill was rejected by the House, and thus the whole subject stands, each branch of the Legislature arrayed against the other, with no indication of either yielding. Each faction of the republican party has shown to the public that it can control one portion of the law-making power—the Weed clique the Senate and the Fenton clique the Assembly. Here we advise them to let the whole question drop. We want no more sanitary laws. There is already ample provision to regulate our sanitary Thirs and to resist the approach of the cholera, for as haman agenties can prevent the anread

of that scourge. All that is wanted is some provision for more efficient quarantine, and then the appointment of a board that will see that our present laws are enforced. This car all be accomplished by the appointment of a board of control, of which the Mayor should be ex officio a member, as an advisory power, which shall be responsible for the proper gov ernment of the city and the efficient administration of the laws as they now stand. This is all that is wanted in the present emergency. A bill for that purpose is now before the Legis lature. Let that be immediately passed, competent men appointed, and there need be no ear of the result. The only opposition that has been manifested to that project comes from the office holders and those journals which are under the control of officials who are afraid that if it becomes a law they will be compelled to do their duty, and that many of their sources of fat pickings will be cut off. Let us, then, have the Board of Contrel, and neither faction in the Legislature will be forced to the necessity of yielding to the other, but the whole contest can remain, as it is now, a draw game.

SUPPRESSION OF THE VIOLENT SOUTHERN

PRESS.-A despatch from Richmond says Gen-

eral Terry, in command there, had closed the

office of the Examiner, and that it was understood the order to do so emanated from General Grant. We are not informed what was the cause of this action on the part of the government, nor do we know positively whether the order was sent from Washington. We cannot give any opinion as to the merits of the case, therefore, except we have a right to assume from the liberal conduct of the government generally that it was only doing its duty. We have always vigorously defended the liberty of the press; but no one can defend the incendiary course of the Examiner and other Southern papers of the same stamp. We think the government has been very lenient to them. The rabid, fire-eating editors of the South never had any common sense, and are incapable of being taught. They imagine that the blood and thunder style of vituperation is the perfection of editorial writing. Having no ideas, they substitute strong and abusive epithets. They have been the worst enemies of the South; they contributed more than any other class to precipitate the rebellion, and their inflammable language now is doing more harm to the Southern people than anything else. These fellows do not remember that the South was in rebellion a few months ago; that it was conquered, and that it is still under military rule. While her brave soldiers, and such men as General Lee and General Jo Johnston, accept in a decent and proper manner the results of the war, and are doing all they can to conciliate the North and to restore their country, these firebrands are as crazy as ever. The best thing the Southern people could do would be to drive them from their country, or, at least, to frown them down so that they would never be heard of again. The conservative people of the North, with President Johnson at their head, are trying to put down the revolutionary agitators on this side, and the Southern people must do likewise with the same class on their side. That is the only way in which the country can be harmonized and have permanent peace.

THE VACANCY IN THE BOARD OF POLICE CON-IISSIONERS .- When the present Board of Police Commissioners was created it was distinctly understood that it was to be a no-party commission; in other words, that party politics were not to be taken into especial consideration in selecting the members of the Board. A vacancy will occur in the commission the present year, by the expiration of the term of Mr. McMurray, and efforts are making among party cliques to have a person selected to fill the vacancy who shall bear a particular political stamp. This is not right, nor is it carrying out the spirit of the act constituting the Board The present incumbent, Mr. McMurray, has proved a highly competent and valuable mem ber of the commission. He has filled the responsible and laborious position of Treasurer to the entire satisfaction of the other mem bers of the whole police force and of the community generally. He has systematized the duties of the office, is working efficiently to carry out the provisions of the act, and he gets along smoothly and harmoniously with his coadjutors. He is the proper man to be retained in the place, and we hope the efforts to oust him and place in the position a mere politician will prove utterly abortive.

New Jersey Legislature.

New Jersey Legislature.
Tuxnov, N. J., Feb. 14, 1806.
In the Senate to-day Mr. Scovel offered a preamble and resolutions, hailing with Joy any Congressional action or enactment which will give the right to vote to every soldier of the republic who has served in the armies of the Union since April 14, 1861, without regard to the place of birth or the color of his complexion; declaring that so long as the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, none therein of such race or solor should be included in the basis of representation of such State in the Congress of the United States, and approving the efforts of our Senators and Representatives in Congress to mature such an amendment of the constitution as would effect this result. These were made the order of the day for next Tuesday week.

Governor Ward sent in the name of H. Newton Conger for Secretary of State, for the second time, and it was confirmed—year 14, nays 6; three democrats voting for it.

was confirmed—yeas 14, hays u; more and Essex Railroad and the Allantic and Great Western Endromed was discussed and ordered to a third reading.

Cussed and ordered to a third reading.

The Maine Legislature.

Accuracy, Feb. 14, 1866.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Payson (dem.) was permitted to offer to the House to day a series of resolves declaring that it should be the first desire and prayer of every citizen, and the chief aim of every stateman, that the lately insurgent States also add be speedily restored to their former orbits; that all factions opposition merits and receives stern reproduction; that President Johnson is cutified to our warmest thanks for his carness efforts in that regard; that all pet ions and applications from abroad for the punishment of offences cumulited against the government belong rather to a barbarous than a civilized people; that the government being clothed with power for such pet nishment, and being itself the best and only judge of thy same, all such petitions and applications are uncalled for, unreasonable and prejudicial to the true interests of the country.

The Kentuck y Legislature.
Cincipart, Feb. 14, 1866.
Yesterday the Kentuck y Senate adopted the House resolutions requesting the removal of the thoops from the State, condemning the preceding Bureau, asking for the restoration of the wy it of habeas corpus, and rejecting the constitutional w meadment.

The Waio Legislature.
CENTENAM. Feb. 14, 1806.
The House has per sed the bill fixing eight hours for ay's labor by a vor e of seventy to fourteen.

THE LEPPERSON & Hat Masque. The premutations for this great event or the feative season are of the grandest, description, and the society purpose to have it inferior to other bull that has taken place this winter at the Academy of y asic. The following order has been issued regarding cost these conveying guests to and from the ball:

regarding (\*\*\* hes conveying guests to and from the ball;

2678 (\*\* ATT HALL) METROPOLITAN POLICE PLECENCE, \*

Company to the Liederkraus Ball this evening at the Academy of seis will be admitted at the main entrance, in leving season of the control of the cont

# MEXICO.

Surrender of Papantla to the Imperialists.

RESTORATION OF ORDER IN MONTEREY.

FURTHER OUTRAGES BY GUERILLAS.

NEW RAILROAD ENTERPRISES.

Movements of the Emperor and Empress.

Our Havana Correspondence.

BAVANA, Feb. 7, 1866. The English packet Eider arrived at this port on the 5th, with dates from the city of Mexico to the 27th at

THE HAGDAD AFFAIR. The Mexico city papers contain full accounts of the States will make such explanations and reparation a will remove the necessity of a declaration of war.

A party of imperial troops, en route for Agus Daice, were uddenly attacked in front and flank by a heavy force of liberals January 14. The surprise was complete, and the imperialists lost one piece of artillery, after the gunners had been either shot down or captured. At this juncture a squadron of French cavalry that had been serving as the rear guard made one of those brilliant charges which have so marked their warfare in this country. They swept through the lines of the enemy and put them to flight, with a loss of fifty men killed on the field. The galant Captain Susani, who led the charge, was killed. The liberals fled towards Papantla, closely followed by the imperialists. Soon after Generals Munor and Alatorre sent in a flag requesting an armistice, which was granted, and resisted mathe surrender of Papantla on the following terms—

Papantla recognizes the empire! The enemy will deliver up all arms and numitions of war in their possession. The principal officers will receive passports to leave the country if desired.

A model document, embracing everything necessary liberals January 14. The surprise was complete, and the

estred.

odel document, embracing everything necessary

A model document, embracing everything necessary in the fewest words.

On the same day Captain de Geldern, at the head of a troop of lancers, attacked the liberals at Tecoturia, inflicting a loss upon them of thirty-three killed and eleven prisoners, the remainder being dispersed in all directions. A few days atterwards the Austrian Captain De la Sala concluded at treaty on the same terms with Juan Francisco Lucas, by which the initiary pacification of the Serra del Norte is entirely secured.

tion of the Sierra del Norte is enfirely secured.

MONTEREN.

Many of the merchants who had removed to the interior on account of the proximity of the liberals have returned to their homes. Among them we see the namer of P. Milmo, Jose Morell, Brack, Shonfeith & Co., &c.—all well known as of the first merchants of that city, and is accepted as a proof of restored confidence in the quiet and order of that section.

CAPTERE OF THE MAIN. STAGES.

On the night of the Lith of January a guerilla force of three hundred men, commanded by "Mastiline," cap tured the diligence at Encarmacion—a point between Saltillo and Saa Luis Potosi—whereby they got possession of the mail and military despatches from Mexico to Monterey, and also the mails which were en route for San Luis and Mexico, from Saltillo and Monterey. An unfortunate Frenchman named Ruissant, a beef contractor for the Fronch army, being, among the passengers on the diligence, was brutally mardered.

UNSAFE CONDITION OF THE MADE.

diligence, was brutally murdered.

The roads from Monterey in all directions were held by detachments of the liberals, who invariably make heavy contributions from the passing travelier. The passengers on the stage from Matamoros to Monterey were lately robbed at Seralvo by the troops of Trevenio. A new guerilla party of one hundred men, commanded by Davlia, had made their appearance on the road between Monterey and Matamoros, the object of each and all being the plunder of friend and foe.

The inhabitants of this district have been disarmed by

order of the imperial authorities.

GRANT FOR A RAILEDAD.

An imperial decree of the Sth uit grants to Messra. Dousdebes, Siegler and Zamgronis the exclusive privilege for seventy-five years of building a railroad from Puebla to the Pacific Ocean, via Atlikeo, Matamoros Izucar and the valley of the Atoyac, the road to be opened to Matamoros Izucar by the list of January, 1899.

An attempt was made to throw the train of the Vora-Cruz and Paso del Macho Railroad from the track on the 18th ultimo, but without success. It was the work of guerillas. A party of mognated Expytians had been sent to discover them. Don Marano Sanches, a liberal chief, has submitted to the imperial authorities at Tuxpan.

chief, has submitted to the imperial authorities at Turpan.

It is said that Mr. Langlais, the great French financier,
who was sent by Napoleon to regulate the finances of the
new empire, has formed a financial scheme on the fixed
basis of thirty millions of dollars, of which it is estimated that twenty four millions will be produced by the
ordinary revenues of the empire, and six millions by extraordinary means. It is also said that Mr. Langlais,
while not occupying the position of Socretary of the
Treasury, actually directs its movements.

It is also said that the projet of the "concordat" agreed
to between the Pope and the imperial commissioners
has been examined by the Emperor in a full council of
ministers and approved of.
Official information had been received in the city of
Mexico that an imperial force had attacked General Portrino Diaz, near Teisunatepec, and had been defeated with
a loss of twenty-three men.

The Emperor and Empress had left for a short visit to
Guernavaca.

# TEXAS RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION.

Governor Hamilton's Message-Resolu-Void, and that No State Has the Right to Withdraw from the Union, &c. GALVESTON, Feb. 13, 1866.

GALVESTON, Feb. 13, 1806.

Covernor Hamilton sent a message to the Texas State Convention to-day. It calls attention to the positive requirements of the general government touching the doctrine of absolute State sovereignty, the abolition of slavery, the rights of the blacks to testify in courts of justice, and to be protected in person and property, and the repudiation of the rebel debt. Judge Lattemer, from the Red river, introduced the

The people of Texas, in Convention assembled, ordain and declare that the so-called ordinance of secrecion, adopted by the so-called Convention of the Sate of Texas, at the city of Austin, February 1, 1861, and at the of the Sate of Texas, at the city of Austin, February 1, 1861, and at the other city of Austin, February 1, 1861, and at the office of the Sate of the February 1 of the February 1 of the February 1 of the February 1 of the February 2 of the Federal Union has the right, in the cassitution of the United States, to seeded or withdraw from the Union.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table by Judge Frazier was loss by a vote of 45 to 58.

A substatue offered by Judge Hancock declaring the action of the Secession Convention exvolutionary, and therefore void, together with the secession ordinance, was then referred to a committee.

A resolution declaring the binding effect of all laws passed since the date of the Convention not in conflict with the United States, some action on education and

A Negro Hanged by a Mob. At Knoxville, Tenn., yestedday a negre was hung by a mob for shooting Lieutenant Colonel Byer, of the First Tennessee cavalry. Sailing of the Steamship Africa.

Bosrov, Feb. 14, 1866.
The steamship Africa suited this forenoon, taking twenty even passengers for Liverpool and thirty seven for Halifax, and \$50,000 in specie for the latter port. News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14, 1866.
thermometer here has ranged about sixty degrees
zero all winter, and to-day, at noon, reaches

MLUE ZOR AT THE BROOKEYS ACADEMY OF MUSIC. There was a large and fashionable audience at the Brook-iyn Academy of Music last evening to greet Mile. Marie Zoe, the Cuban Sylph, upon her opening night.

BOOK OF AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND-SUPPOSED MURDIC. Bow or as USENOW May Forns—Serrogas Mersor.
The body of an unknown man, of respectable appearance, was found washed ashore yesterday (20 ming, near Buil's ferry, at Gottenberg, X. J. Becorged was shoot got feet six inches in height, forty to Pary she verars of say, high forchead, thin hair and foll, gray is whiskers, the nad on a binck cloth cont, dark prais and boots run over at the sides. There were no papers or other articles found, and the body had evident ay been in the water some time. A deep wound was discovered on one of the temples, which had the appearance of having been caused by a blow with a hammer, and it is believed that deceased came to his death by ticlence. The body was taken in charge by the accounts at Goucabor (or the purpose of causing up loyest ratio).